

Prices and Prospects.

Both Furnace and Foundry Shade Off Another 25 Cents To \$4 Former, \$5.25 Latter

Impression Is That Production
Has Not Been Curtailed
Sufficiently.

MAY BE FURTHER DECLINE

In Price If Output Is Not More Closely
Adjusted to Demand; Principal
Operators Resisting Lower Prices;
Half Nearby Furnaces Out of Blast.

Special to The Weekly Courier.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 3.—Spot coke
prices have declined 25 cents more
in the past week. This applies
equally to furnace coke and to foundry
coke, the spot market being now
\$4.00 on furnace and \$5.25 to \$5.75
on foundry coke.

Production of coke appears has
not been regulated closely enough to
demand. There is some question
whether production is in harmony
with actual consumption. In some
quarters it is held that there is less
demand than would fit with produc-
tion through some consumers hav-
ing extra coke to work off purchased
during the anthracite scare of last
August. This feeling, however, is not
at all general, the common view being
that there is too much production
for the consumption. If it were
simply a case of working of stock,
the market could react to a more
reasonable price level without there
being any decrease in production, but
the view in most quarters in the trade
is that if there is to be a favorable
readjustment in market prices, it can
come only through ovens being blown
out.

There has been various sales of
standard furnace coke in the past
week at \$4.00. These sales have not
aggregated any large volume and
they have not absorbed all the coke
available as there are still offerings
at this figure. Some observers sug-
gest that if a better balance is not
brought about between production
and consumption even \$4.00 may be
shaded in a week or two.

The usual difference in attitude has
developed between coke producers.
Some are disposed to blow out ovens,
even all their ovens, if they cannot se-
cure \$5.00 or close to that figure as
an average for the remainder of the
year. Others are anxious to run no
matter what the price. They take the
position simply that some coke has
to be made and they wish to make
that coke themselves. On this theory
one or two operators might go as low
as \$4.25 for the balance of the year
while quotations show that it would
be easy to buy for the balance of this
month at \$4.25.

There is no question but that \$4.25,
not to speak of \$4.00, is well below the
cost of production with the present
very high wage scale. The only ques-
tion is which would involve the great-
er loss, more production or idleness.
It is impossible that many plants will
run at low rates. Either they will
close entirely or they will run at
low capacity as can be convinced even
by cutting prices.

Foundry coke has slid off 25 cents
in the week. There is very good
standard foundry coke to be secured
at \$5.25, and better coke at \$5.50, while
a few of the choice brands are held at
\$5.75, and this is not a mere asking
price as there are some transactions at
\$5.75.

There is 72-hour coke, not hand
drawn and selected, at \$5.00 on de-
livery. Demand for this coke has de-
clined slightly. Foundry operations
have evidently been decreasing. The
market is now quotable as follows:

| | Per Ton | Per Ton |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Spot furnace | \$4.00 | |
| Contract furnace | \$4.25 | |
| Spot foundry | \$5.25 to \$5.75 | |
| Average price of spot coke | has been as follows this year: | |
| Jan. | \$5.00 | |
| Feb. | \$5.00 | |
| March | \$5.00 | |
| April | \$5.00 | |
| May | \$5.00 | |
| June | \$5.00 | |
| July | \$5.00 | |
| August | \$5.00 | |
| September | \$5.00 | |

No. 3 Shenango furnace, now pro-
ducing basic iron, will go out some
time this month, while No. 4, which
is on Bessemer iron, will continue
operating indefinitely. Fully half the
merchant furnaces tributary to the
Connellsville region are already out,
so that there is no room for any
great further decrease in coke con-
sumption while there are possibilities
of better outlets than hitherto for the
product of the region in the heating
direction, as while the anthracite
scale is settled most of the consumers
of anthracite would like to break
free from it.

Pigs from continues quiet, and shows
only enough activity to disclose the
fact that prices have receded from
the level quoted for a couple of
months or more. On a sale of 1,000
tons, basic iron became definitely
quotable at \$1.00 and the former
nominal quotation while on a 2,000
ton foundry iron has shown it is at
least 10 cents lower.

Bessemer declined \$1.00 in sym-
phony with basic iron. The market is
now quotable as follows:

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

| PRODUCTION | WEEK ENDING SEPT. 30, 1923. | WEEK ENDING SEPT. 22, 1923. |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| DISTRICT | Ovens In Out Tons | Ovens In Out Tons |
| Connellsville | 18,248 7,661 131,650 | 18,248 7,661 131,650 |
| Lower Connellsville | 16,888 8,210 8,678 101,250 | 16,888 8,442 8,442 106,580 |
| Totals | 55,131 15,793 16,339 232,900 | 55,131 16,024 16,107 238,230 |
| FURNACE OVENS | | |
| Connellsville | 14,958 8,222 6,468 108,930 | 14,958 8,222 6,468 108,930 |
| Lower Connellsville | 6,892 2,812 4,510 30,740 | 6,892 2,812 4,510 30,740 |
| Totals | 21,850 11,034 10,978 139,670 | 21,850 11,034 10,978 139,670 |
| MERCHANT OVENS | | |
| Connellsville | 8,267 2,669 1,198 23,420 | 8,267 2,669 1,198 23,420 |
| Lower Connellsville | 10,966 5,596 4,168 79,310 | 10,966 5,596 4,168 79,310 |
| Totals | 19,233 8,265 5,366 102,730 | 19,233 8,265 5,366 102,730 |

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from
the Connellsville district, which
includes what is officially known
as the Connellsville region
(sometimes called the basic dis-
trict) and the Lower Connellsville
district (often called the
Klanville and sometimes the
Masontown district) to principal
points for shipment, are as fol-
lows, per ton of 2,000 pounds,
effective July 1, 1922:

| Destination | Rate |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Baltimore | \$11.11 |
| Buffalo | \$11.11 |
| Canton | \$11.11 |
| Chicago | \$11.11 |
| Cleveland | \$11.11 |
| Columbus | \$11.11 |
| Detroit | \$11.11 |
| St. Louis | \$11.11 |
| South Bethlehem | \$11.11 |
| Harrisburg | \$11.11 |
| Johns | \$11.11 |
| Louisville | \$11.11 |
| Minneapolis | \$11.11 |
| New York | \$11.11 |
| Philadelphia | \$11.11 |
| Pittsburgh | \$11.11 |
| Port Henry, N. Y. | \$11.11 |
| Port Maitland, Ont. | \$11.11 |
| Portland, Me. | \$11.11 |
| Richmond, Va. (B. & O.) | \$11.11 |
| Richmond, Va. (P. R. R.) | \$11.11 |
| Swedesland, Pa. | \$11.11 |
| Toledo, O. | \$11.11 |
| Wheeling | \$11.11 |
| Valley Forge | \$11.11 |

From Connellsville district:
Philadelphia (P. O. R. R. ves-
sels) \$12.02
Baltimore (P. O. R. R. ves-
sels) \$12.02
From Lower Connellsville district:
Philadelphia (P. O. R. R. ves-
sels) \$12.02
Baltimore (P. O. R. R. ves-
sels) \$12.02

These prices are C. & F. Valley fur-
naces, rate to Pittsburgh being \$1.75.

Coal Commission Was Against Wage Increase

A Washington dispatch says that
criticism is expressed against the
Coal Commission for failure to take
a more definite position as to whether
proposed wages of coal miners are too
high or too low. It is known that
members of the commission were op-
posed to any general increase in
wages of anthracite miners. They
made no definite statement to this ef-
fect, however, and a 10 per cent in-
crease was finally sanctioned by
Governor Pinchot.

It is understood that when the re-
ports of the Coal Commission are fi-
nally placed in form for submission to
Congress a special report made by
the commission to President Coolidge
during the recent anthracite con-
troversy will be included. This report
has never been made public. It is
understood that the commission
went on record in the report against
an increase in wages for the anthracite
miners.

The fact that the commission did
not make a public announcement to
this effect, and that its private re-
port was suppressed, may cause some
people to give more credence to the
charges made last summer as to the
July 1 report on anthracite being re-
vised by a cabinet officer, for political
reasons, before it was published.

Seventeen Billions In Public Utilities

Seventeen billion one hundred
million dollars is now invested in the
public utility business in the United
States, according to the Pennsylvania
Public Service Information Commit-
tee. The money is divided among
the utilities as follows:
\$5,000,000,000 in the electric rail-
way industry.
\$5,500,000,000 in the electric light
and power industry.
\$4,000,000,000 in the gas industry.
\$2,000,000,000 in the telephone and
telegraph companies.
Manufacturers of the United States
have an aggregate capital of \$3,600,
000,000 invested in iron and steel
works, rolling mills and blast fur-
naces and the automobile industry
now has an investment of approxi-
mately \$2,000,000,000.

Coal Commission Failure, Lewis Says

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 3.—The
work of the United States Coal Com-
mission has been a "lamentable fail-
ure" and its recommendations "fail
to encompass the one great object
for which it was created," John L.
Lewis, president of the United Mine
Workers of America, declared in a
statement issued recently.
The death of the commission, which
expired September 22, leaves the in-
dustry suffering from the ailments
and ill as was the case preceding its
creation, the statement declares, ad-
ding that it "will go down in history
as being perhaps the most inefficient
of all federal commissions."

Organized Labor Proclaims Beginning "A Great Crusade For Industrial Democracy"

In Report of Executive Coun-
cil of the American
Federation.

VIGOROUS CONDEMNATION

Of Each-Comes Act, Railroad Labor
Board, Industrial Relations Court
And Everything in Connection With
So-Called "State Invasion of In-
dustrial Rights"; Also Open Shop.

By IV E. SWINER,
United Press Staff Correspondent.
PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 1.—A call
to "all who have eyes to see" to join
the American Federation of Labor in
"a great crusade for industrial de-
mocracy" was sounded today by the
Federation's executive council in sub-
mitting its report to labor's annual
convention here.

"Henceforth the organization of the
workers must mean... enlight-
ened participation in a democracy of
industry whose purpose must be the
extension of freedom, the enfran-
chisement of the producer as such,
the rescue of industry from chaos,
profiteering and purely individual
aim, and from the domination of
incompetent political bodies," said
the council.

"The threat of state invasion of in-
dustrial life is real. Such ignorant
encroachments as the Each-Comes
act, the Kansas Court of Industrial
Relations and the Colorado Industrial
Commission act, each a blundering
gesture of government acting under
the spur of a special propaganda of
political appetite for power, are
examples of what industry has to
fear. Trade unionism must lead the
way for true progress, even at the
cost of being branded as reactionary."
"Industry must organize to govern
itself, to impose upon itself tasks and
rules and to bring order into its own
house. Industry must bring order to
itself constructively, or it will have
an order thrust upon it which would
be demoralizing, if not fatal. Our
people cannot live and thrive under
the regime of bureaucracy which
threatens unless industry solves its
own problems. Industry must find
itself. Industry must save itself."

For the Farmer.
To the farmers of the country the
council suggested that "agriculture,
the great life-giving prop of the
nation, must find its way through to or-
der, peace and justice by adoption of
substantially the same means we ad-
vocate for industry. It is our hope
that the farmers will continue their
work of organization and that we
may have and give assistance in push-
ing forward the program upon which
we believe depends our future na-
tional well-being and safety."

"We commend ourselves to greater
efforts in the organization of all
workers. We urge to new formula,
no new philosophy; we urge only a
great consciousness of purpose and a
definite aim towards its more rapid
accomplishment."

With this prelude, the council pro-
ceeded to a report and discussion of
the work of the past year, and to
make recommendations on several
important questions of labor policy.
A digest of these follows:

Child Labor.

All local labor bodies were urged
to demand Congressional adoption
and submission to the states of the
proposed amendment to enable anti-
child labor laws to be passed.

Supreme Court.

The council repeated its advocacy,
induced by the 1922 convention, of
adoption of a constitutional amend-
ment providing that if the Supreme
Court nullifies a law of Congress, it
shall remain a law if repassed by
two-thirds of both houses of Con-
gress.

Attacks on Unionism.

A "propaganda of destructive criti-
cism" has been aimed at the trade
union movement, "frankly revolution-
ary and having for its ultimate object
not only destruction of trade union-
ism but the eventual overthrow of the
democratic government of the United
States," the council said. The catch-
word of this propaganda has been

STEEL WORKERS ARE BEING ORGANIZED INTO SOCCER TEAMS

With the Consent and Encour-
agement of Employers and
Plant Officials.

MEETS NEED FOR SPORTS

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Organizers are
again at work among the employees
of steel mills at Gary, Ind., strategic
point in the steel strike of 1919,
which was in part a protest against
the 12-hour working day. The new
organizers, who come as a direct re-
sult of the recent inauguration of the
eight-hour day, are not fought but
welcomed and encouraged by the
steel company.

The new movement is not organ-
ized into unions, but soccer teams. With
the coming of the eight-hour day,
thousands of men now have four
hours a day for recreation, but many
don't know what to do with it. The
welfare departments of the steel
companies have volunteered to help
them find something to do.

Peter J. Peel, president of the
United States Football Association,
which controls soccer in the United
States, told a representative of The
Christian Science Monitor that the
organizers from Chicago are having
great success in bringing the mill
hands to soccer. He said:

"Most of the workers in Gary are
foreigners. In the European coun-
tries the one universal game is soccer.
Everybody can play it and everybody
does. The game has reached its
greatest development in Czechoslo-
vakia, and there are thousands of im-
migrants from that country in Gary."
"When they worked 12 hours a day
they had neither the time, the leisure
nor the energy to play, at any
thing. Now that they have four more
free hours a day, the most natural
thing in the world for them to do is
to revive their interest in soccer. All
they need is help in organization, in-
itiative to form groups and promote
games. Our efforts are receiving
splendid encouragement from the
authorities in Gary."

"As a result the game of soccer is
taking a great boom in the vicinity
of northern Indiana, and in any other
section of the United States at the
present time."
"Employers are discovering that de-
votion to athletics is the finest thing
in the world to develop efficient,
happy workers. To play a good game
of soccer at least once a week a man
must take care of himself. He must
get a little practice every day and he
has no time for dissipation."

"When a man gets interested in
soccer, he becomes a better work-
man and is proud of that. He
plays a good game of soccer with
applause, and is proud of that. He
becomes a self-respecting citizen."

Mr. Peel says the chief mission of
sports is to give the bricklayer, the
factory hand, the street car conduc-
tor—everybody—a chance to play.
Soccer is pre-eminently the universal
sport, he believes, because it requires
less equipment and the least expen-
sive form of organization.

Germans May Start Iron Works in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO (By mail to
United Press).—Brazil is to have a
German-owned iron wire factory, ac-
cording to Hermann and Daniel Rose,
proprietors of a large factory in Du-
sseldorf.

The Rose brothers stated they were
minutely seriously of transferring
their establishment in the Ruhr to
Brazil. They are now studying fi-
nancial and economic conditions of this
country, after which they expect to
choose the best location for install-
ing their plant.

The two German industrialists
said they expected to produce iron
wire for all Brazil and perhaps all
South America in the plant.
Since Brazil is rich in minerals
and has native iron in all states, it
is believed a plant in this country
could produce iron wire, particularly
that used in reinforced concrete con-
struction, at much lower cost than
the imported product.

Production and Output.

Downward Course Coke Production Continues; Now At 232,960 Tons

Merchants Again Lead in Cur-
tailment; Furnace Plants
Make Small Gain.

232 OVENS OF LATTER OUT

Being the Only Change in the Active
List; Total Decrease Since June 23,
6,138 Ovens, or 17.5 Per Cent; Loss
73,760 Tons, or 24 Per Cent Output.

Coke production continues to pur-
sue its downward course, the decrease
of 3,040 tons last week having brought
the regional total to 232,960 tons, a
new low mark for the year with the
exception of the first two weeks of
January.

Although the output of the furnace
ovens shows the effect of the restric-
tions applied by the operators com-
prising that interest, they registered
a slight gain, almost the equivalent
of the small loss during the week

INCREASE OF 53,000 TONS IN OUTPUT OF BITUMINOUS COAL

Total Week of September 22-28, 1923,
900 Tons; Incomplete Returns
Show Increase Beheve Coke.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—According
to the weekly report of the United
States Geological Survey the total
coal output in the week ending
September 22 is estimated at 11,431,
000 tons, an increase of 53,000
tons over the revised figure for the
preceding week. Preliminary returns
on car loadings during the early days
of the week September 24-25 show no
change in the rate of production and
indicate that the total output will
probably be about 11,400,000 tons. As
probably be about 11,400,000 tons.

Production during the first 22
working days of 1923 was 402,105,000
tons, against 281,193,000 tons in 1922,
232,960 tons in 1921 and 429,230,
000 tons in 1918, the banner year.
The production of bituminous coal
in the week ending September 22, as at
present estimated on incomplete re-
turns from the principal coke-carry-
ing railroads, shows an increase as
compared with the preceding week.
The total was 327,000 net tons,
against 317,000 tons, the revised
figure for the week before.

The cumulative output of bituminous
coke during the present year to date
stands at 14,174,000 net tons. Produc-
tion during corresponding periods of
the four years preceding has been as
follows in net tons:
1922, 4,523,439; 1920, 15,694,802;
1921, 4,034,169; 1919, 14,484,755.

Production by states, compared
with the corresponding week of 1922,
was as follows:

| | 1923 | 1922 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| Pennsylvania and Ohio | 265,000 | 93,000 |
| West Virginia | 17,000 | 11,000 |
| Tennessee | 20,000 | 13,000 |
| Georgia | 14,000 | 7,000 |
| Colorado and New Mexico | 6,000 | 5,000 |
| Washington and Utah | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| U. S. Total | 327,000 | 139,000 |

Five of the Seven Involved in S. & C. Blast Convicted

Five of the seven men tried on a
charge of blowing up the Jerome
bridge on the Somerset & Cambria
Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail-
road on the night of July 17 were
found guilty in the Somerset county
court Saturday, following one of the
most bitterly fought trials in the his-
tory of that court.

The guilty men are Mike Viskosky,
Clemente Accetelli, Mike Kelchok,
John Luptak and Alfred Ramsdell,
secretary of the Jerome local union.
Another guilty of participation in the
crime is John Boesky, who entered a
plea of guilty and became a witness
for the commonwealth.

The bridge, one of the largest on
the branch, was almost entirely
wrecked. Captain R. C. Stedman of the
Baltimore & Ohio police conducted
the investigation leading up to the ar-
rests. He called 70 witnesses and the
defense called 130. It was brought
out that 800 pounds of dynamite were
used, the fuse being long enough to
allow the dynamiters 50 minutes to
get away.

None of the defendants were natu-
ralized citizens. The men are out on
bail of \$1,000 each. The bond having
been furnished by the United Mine
Workers of America.

To Vote on Transfer.
The Pittsburg Steel Company has
called a special meeting of stock
holders for October 30 to vote on the
proposal to transfer all the coal and
coke properties of the company to the
Monessen Coal & Coke Company, all
the stock of which will be sold for
the present by the steel company.

proceeding. At the same time the bulk
of the decline, as with the case a week
earlier, took place at the plants of
the merchant producers.

Since the most recent easing off in
curtailment began with the week ended
September 8, the curtailment has
been fairly consistent and regular
with each succeeding week. The total
cut has been from 256,800 to 232,960
tons, a loss of 23,840 tons. The fur-
nace interest contributed 15,520 tons
and the merchants 8,320 tons to make
up this reduction.

On June 23 when the maximum
production of 306,720 tons was re-
corded, the furnace plants were run-
ning 14,958 ovens, or 88.7 per cent,
of their equipment; the merchant
plants 9,446, or 74.7 per cent, and the
region 24,404 ovens, or 79.3 per cent.
Last week the acre quotas were:
Furnace, 10,825, or 50 per cent; mer-
chant, 7,857, or 60 per cent; region,
18,732, or 54.4 per cent. These com-
parisons show a decrease of 4,139
ovens, or 18.7 per cent, in furnace
ovens; 1,889, or 14.7 per cent, in mer-
chant ovens, or a combined decrease
of 6,138 ovens, or 17.5 per cent. Coin-
cidentally furnace production has
dropped from 150,800 to 129,000 tons,
a decrease of 21,800 tons, or 28.8 per
cent; merchant production from 116,
620 to 88,600 tons, a loss of 28,020
tons or 23.9 per cent; regional output
from 306,720 to 232,960 tons, a loss
of 73,760 tons, or 24 per cent.

These decreases measure quite ac-
curately the gradual lessening of de-
mand for coke by merchant con-
sumers and also the effect of the re-
strictions of the furnaces owing their
own coking plants. Both the tonnage
and the percentage of loss of the
latter is shown to be materially
greater than that of the merchant
producers. This evidence has had its
trade sustained by consumers out-
side the merchant furnaces, a number
of which have become inactive dur-
ing the past two months.

In terms of the region's capacity to
make coke the loss of 73,760 tons over
17 weeks is not excessive. There have
been periods when even a greater loss
has been sustained by the observance
of the Fourth of July or Christmas,
but that was when 400,000 or more
tons were being made each week.
Such declines were then made up in
the next succeeding week and it was
taken as a matter of course. With
output now averaging only about 50
per cent of that of earlier years any
decline, even in small tonnages, be-
comes more noticeable as a significant
of the trend or drift of the trade,
of which the cumulative decrease of
the past few months is an example.

The estimated production of coke
during the week ended Saturday,
September 22, was 232,960 tons divid-
ed between the two districts as fol-
lows: Connellsville, 131,650, an in-
crease of 2,210 tons; Lower Connellsville,
101,280, a decrease of 5,250 tons,
or a net decrease of 3,040 tons, as
compared with a total decrease of
6,580 tons during the immediately pre-
ceding week.

By interests the production was:
Furnace, 139,670, a gain of 500 tons;
Merchant, 93,290, a loss of 3,610
tons, as compared with losses of 400
and 3,180 tons respectively during the
week ended September 22.

There were 232 ovens added to the
idle list, all at Orient, an independ-
ent furnace operation. There were no
changes at the plants of the H. C.
Frick Coke Company or the merchant
producers. The former ran six days
at nine and five days at 27 of its
plants, making better average time
than in the preceding week. Some of
merchants ran but two days, a few
quite a number five and the re-
maining six days.

ANTHRACITE MINER CERTIFICATE LAW CREATES MONOPOLY

Bars All Workers Except Those
Who Have Lived In State
For Two Years.

MINERS USE IT AS A CLUB

The compromise settlement of the anthracite situation brought about by Governor Pinchot was greeted, not on the basis of principle but on the basis of expediency, which in this case we think was exceedingly unfortunate, says the Manufacturers Record.

Necessarily, it will add largely to the cost of anthracite coal to consumers and the result is simply another yielding to the power of the big stick which the United Mine Workers have been holding over the head of the American people. If Governor Pinchot would settle the anthracite situation in the way in which it ought to be settled, he would bring about the repeal of that unwelcome measure put through the Legislature of Pennsylvania by the power of the union miners, which prevents a man from working in an anthracite coal mine in Pennsylvania unless he has lived in that state not less than two years and is able to produce satisfactory evidence of having not less than two years practical experience as a miner or mine laborer in the mines of that commonwealth. This gives a monopoly of coal mining in Pennsylvania to the miners now in the state.

In 1889 a law was passed which embodied the following:

"All persons applying for a certificate of competency, or to entitle them to be employed as miners, must produce satisfactory evidence of having had not less than two years' practical experience as a miner, or as a mine laborer in the mines of this commonwealth; and in no case shall an applicant be deemed competent unless he appears before the board of mine inspectors and answers intelligently and correctly at least twelve questions in the English language pertaining to the requirements of a practical miner; and he properly identified, under oath, as a mine laborer by at least one practical miner holding a mining certificate." The said board shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings of all its meetings, and the said record shall show a correct and detailed account of the examination of each applicant, with the questions asked and their answers, and at each of its meetings the board shall keep a record open for public inspection. Any miner's certificate granted under the provisions of this act, and the certificate of competency approved by the board of mine inspectors, shall be valid for a period of two years, and shall not be transferable to any person or persons, whatsoever, and any transfer of the same shall be deemed a violation of this act. Certificates shall be issued only at meetings of said board, and said certificates shall not be legal unless they are signed in person by at least three members of said board.

This law, which was passed in the month of May, anno Domini 1889, has been in force for forty-four years, and it makes it impossible for any man to work in a Pennsylvania anthracite coal mine until he has lived in the state at least two years and has had practical experience as a miner. A more monopolistic law was probably never passed. So long as that law stands on the books of the Pennsylvania Legislature, there can be only trouble for the miners knowing that they have a monopoly over the industry which always be in a position, until this law is changed, to use their club on the heads, not only of the people of Pennsylvania but of the people of the entire country, who depend upon anthracite coal. The country should be saved itself by doing away, as largely as may be possible, with the use of anthracite coal until this law is repealed.

ROBERT MURPHY, FRICK FIRE BOSS DIED AT DEARTH, DIES

Robert Murphy, 26 years old, fire boss for the H. C. Frick Coke Company at Dearth, died September 26 at the home of his mother, Mrs. Owen Murphy, at Dearth, after an illness of two months. He was born at Dunbar and had been with the coke company for a number of years. Besides his mother, he is survived by a brother, Thomas Murphy, at home, and three sisters, Mrs. James M. Ritchey of Conneltsville, Mrs. Charles McIntyre of Sebright and Miss Anna Murphy at home. His father died two years ago.

Coal Slump Continues In Morgantown Dist.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Sept. 23.—The slump in the coal market, which has been felt here for more than a month, shows no signs of strengthening. The last half of the week showed a further drop. From the peak of 350 and 400 tons a day during the summer months, the production has fallen as low as 270 tons. Many of the large consumers have been stocked up on fuel for some time, and now have about as much as they can handle. The buying has been slow and steady notes not to cause a hurry in the market, with the result that the run-of-mine coal has been selling as low as \$1.50 and it is reported as even lower. This price runs to about \$2.10 and \$2.20, some railroad fuel contracts having been placed recently at Scott's Run at \$2.10.

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ORGANIZED LABOR

Continued from Page One
born workers were urged to "refrain from joining the fascist or any similar movement."

Railroads and the Courts.
An exhaustive review of the shopmen's strike and the Wilkerson injunction was made. The council declared the injunction "marked a new advance of the courts of equity in their usurpation of power to control industrial controversies," which may provide "a tyrannical precedent in other cases."

The Railroad Labor Board and the Each-Cummins act were roundly condemned and their abrogation urged.
Minimum Wage Law.
Nullification of the District of Columbia minimum wage law for women should stimulate the organization of women not alone for their own protection, but also for protection of men wage earners, the council said.

Congress.
In a comprehensive review of the work of the 67th Congress the council declared it "will find an unenviable place in history. Reaction and incompetence, backed apparently by no other thought than personal and partisan political advantage, made it impossible to remedy any of the evils troubling the people of our country."

One of the greatest dangers to the country, the report said, is legislation by "lame ducks," or defeated members of Congress.

Arbitration in Coal Mining And Transportation

American Metal Market

The public has signally failed to grasp the full significance of the refusal of the United Mine Workers to arbitrate its wage disputes. There is a reason for everything, and there is a reason for this refusal. In this case, however, one does not need to guess. The reason was given last year by one of the district presidents of the United Mine Workers, who was publicly quoted without denial as stating that the reason the coal miners would not accept arbitration was because they knew that no board of arbitration, however constituted, would give the miners what they had set out to secure.

Surely the public believes, if it can be induced to go to the trouble of thinking and believing at all, that no more than fair wages should be paid for the mining of the coal the public needs. Surely, it will take it as a natural inference, that an arbitration will grant wage rates that are at least fair to the workers. Certainly it cannot avoid concluding that it will have to pay more for coal, on an average, if the wages paid are fixed by means of a strike than if those same wages are fixed by a board of arbitration. What is called "the public" may not have much brains, but certainly it has brains enough to see that.

The refusal of the United Mine Workers to accept arbitration, in last year's coal strike and in the present anthracite matter, entitles one to conclude that the coal miners want more than fair wages. If arbitration is fair and the coal miners are unwilling to be fair, then fairness should be forced upon them. This is no new idea and it would not be a new thing in actual practice. In the Railroad Labor Board we have, in essence, arbitration set up by federal law. There is no great difference between transportation and coal. If the principle is applicable to the one it is applicable to the other.

It is more natural to consider arbitration as a first step in a coal mining dispute than the federal government taking over the operation of the mines. It is not a matter of who superintends the mines but of whether workmen dig coal. Let arbitration be the first step and then if that does not produce coal let government control of the mines be the second step.

While the Railroad Labor Board furnishes a suggestion of the desirability of governmental arbitration of coal mining disputes, it must not be forgotten that the forces of organized labor have in progress a campaign for abolition of the Railroad Labor Board. This will, without doubt, come up in the next Congress. Without doubt the great majority of people in the United States favor continuation of that board, or would it they could be induced to think, but as so often occurs in the affairs of democracy there is an organized minority against an unorganized majority and that is dangerous.

HENRY FORD TO ENTER OIL TRADE

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Reports were current in oil circles in Wall street today that Henry Ford plans to enter the oil industry in a large way, and will make the retailing of gasoline and motor oil a part of Ford service at the 5,000 or more agencies under his control.

It is known that Mr. Ford recently called to Detroit the heads of three or four of the largest independent oil companies in the industry, known to have very large surpluses of gasoline on hand.

It is reported that the plan under consideration by Mr. Ford would be to purchase the excess and surplus supplies of a number of independent companies, probably through a subsidiary to be organized later, and to ship this surplus to concentration points in centers of congested population, from which centers it would be distributed to Ford dealers to be retailed by them from their established agencies.

It has become known that Ford is having three deep test wells drilled by A. J. Dalton of Huntington, W. Va., in the Pond No. 1000 county, Ky., field.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to
Saturday, September 29, 1933.

| Ovens | In Works | Name of Operators | Address |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|--|
| MERCHANT OVENS | | | |
| 182 | 182 | Beatty | Mt. Pleasant Coke Co., Greensburg |
| 20 | 20 | Brush Run | Brush Run Coke Co., Mt. Pleasant |
| 124 | 124 | Clare | Clare Coke Co., Greensburg |
| 87 | 87 | Charles | Corrigan-Cummins Coke Co., Conneltsville |
| 100 | 100 | Lim Grove | W. J. Rainey, Inc., New York |
| 50 | 50 | Fort Hill | W. J. Rainey, Inc., New York |
| 103 | 103 | Gilmore | Gilmore & Co., Uniontown |
| 20 | 20 | Grace | Gilmore-Schuck Coke Co., Conneltsville |
| 115 | 115 | Humphries | Humphries Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown |
| 215 | 215 | Mt. Braddock | W. J. Rainey, Inc., New York |
| 210 | 210 | Mt. Pleasant | Mt. Pleasant Coke Co., Greensburg |
| 32 | 32 | Myers | Mt. Pleasant Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown |
| 68 | 68 | Acille | Acille Coke Co., Conneltsville |
| 109 | 109 | Oliver No. 1 | Oliver & Sons Steel Co., Pittsburgh |
| 408 | 408 | Oliver No. 2 | Oliver & Sons Steel Co., Pittsburgh |
| 409 | 409 | Oliver No. 3 | Oliver & Sons Steel Co., Pittsburgh |
| 30 | 30 | Paul | W. J. Rainey, Inc., New York |
| 12 | 12 | Peelers | W. J. Rainey, Inc., Conneltsville |
| 400 | 400 | Revere | W. J. Rainey, Inc., New York |
| 42 | 42 | Thomas | W. J. Rainey, Inc., Uniontown |
| 22 | 22 | West Penn | West Penn Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 3,257 | 2,900 | | |
| FURNACE OVENS | | | |
| 250 | 250 | Adelaid | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 255 | 255 | Alverton | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 247 | 247 | Baggaley | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 300 | 300 | Bliner | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 249 | 249 | Bimertown | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 240 | 240 | Calmer | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 401 | 401 | Central | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 350 | 350 | Collins | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 400 | 400 | Crossland | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 425 | 425 | Continental 1 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 409 | 409 | Continental 2 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 333 | 333 | Davidson | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 210 | 210 | Dorothy | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 272 | 272 | Hecla No. 1 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 300 | 300 | Hecla No. 2 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 303 | 303 | Hecla No. 3 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 800 | 800 | Hosetier | Hosetier-Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 244 | 244 | Julius | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 412 | 412 | Kyle | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 450 | 450 | Leedsburg 1 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 402 | 402 | Leedsburg 2 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 402 | 402 | Leedsburg 3 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 204 | 204 | Leedsburg 4 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 227 | 227 | Lemont No. 1 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 350 | 350 | Lemont No. 2 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 500 | 500 | Mammoth | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 294 | 294 | Marguerite | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 135 | 135 | Mutual | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 255 | 255 | Ogilby | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 406 | 406 | Rock | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 443 | 443 | Rockstone | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 418 | 418 | Shoaf | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 415 | 415 | Southwest 1 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 410 | 410 | Southwest 2 | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 204 | 204 | Standard | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 401 | 401 | Trenter | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 444 | 444 | Trotter | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 350 | 350 | Union | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 352 | 352 | Whitney | Hosetier-Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 300 | 300 | Wyan | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 400 | 400 | Yorktown | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 215 | 215 | Youngstown | H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh |
| 14,050 | 8,923 | | |

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